

Sunday Advertiser

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NATIONAL MORALITY.

It is no disparagement to former presidents of the United States, which include some of the brightest names in history, to say that the action of Mr. Roosevelt on developments that have occurred during his Administration, has had an unprecedented effect in raising moral standards, not only in official circles but throughout the country. In a purely representative government, when rigid integrity is uniformly enforced by the highest authorities, the effect is discernible in business circles and even in social and individual life.

The convictions among the principal conspirators in the postoffice frauds have been fully ventilated in the columns of the Advertiser. Now a Federal Senator has been found guilty of conduct inconsistent with his high position and must inevitably lose his seat. The persons indicted for land frauds, who were arrested in San Francisco, after a hard contest, in which they fought tooth and nail through able counsel, have been held to answer and will be tried at the national capital. The successful litigation against unlawful combinations by the Department of Justice has settled principles which are absolutely essential to the safety and utility of corporations themselves. All of these excellent activities point in one direction, and they have been supplemented by impeachment proceedings against Judge Swaine of Florida and, it may be added, by the prompt removal of Judge Kalua is this Territory.

Movements for the elevation of citizenship have strongly marked the opening years of the Twentieth Century. President Roosevelt has delivered a number of memorable speeches, in each of which he has insisted that the people themselves, individually, in business and in politics, should strive for a high moral ideal, and he has not minced his words nor lapsed into sentimentalism. The Young Men's Institute, in California and elsewhere, and kindred organizations, by definite lectures and addresses, have brought home to great communities the necessity for education and moral development among the voting masses. In an address by Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, David J. Brewer, delivered about ten days ago at Chicago, under the auspices of the Municipal Lecture Association, he dwelt with great force and ability on advanced citizenship and impressed upon his countrymen their most important public duty, when he said: "Waste no time nor strength over trivial differences concerning modes and methods. Enlist under the single banner of civic purity, righteousness and obedience to law. Enlist not for one campaign only but for the war." Other members of the same august tribunal, and men of distinction from the universities and colleges and in the learned professions, have spread similar views over every part of the United States.

Corrupt labor demagogues, including walking delegates, have been convicted and punished for defrauding labor unions and blackmailing capitalists, and organized labor, including a million and a half of wage-earners, is divesting itself of its illegal features and co-operating in the general advance towards peace and integrity. The Lenten services, recently held in Honolulu, in which the obligations and responsibilities of citizenship were powerfully described, were more than paralleled in San Francisco by six "noontide services," in which before crowds of business men, by the collaboration of eminent and patriotic speakers, deeply imbued with the essential principles of religion, the whole duty of the American citizen was presented with an exactness and a clearness rarely attained. President Wheeler, of the California University, spoke on "Righteous Citizenship in the Office," Walter McArthur, an able advocate of labor interests on "Righteousness in Labor," Dr. F. W. Clappett on "Righteous Citizenship in the Home," President Jordan of the Stanford University on "Righteous Citizenship in Public Spirit," Norton P. Chipman, one of the Supreme Court Commissioners, who has been a leading promoter of the prosperity of California, on "Righteous Citizenship in the Vote," and, last but not least, the Right Reverend W. F. Nichols, Episcopal Bishop of California, on "Righteous Citizenship in the Church." These six addresses may well be compiled into a manual that would have a most beneficial and lasting educational influence.

There is no country in the world, except perhaps Great Britain, where so much attention is being paid and such practical research made into moral questions as in the United States, and the energy of the Government and the energy of the people are co-operating and mutually acting on each other, in bringing American civilization into harmony with American institutions and the conceptions upon which they rest. This is a great work for humanity. The suppression of the political boss, at least in his coarser aspects, the extraction of corruption and demagoguism from capitalistic and labor combinations, the cleansing of trade and commerce from the leaven of fraud and chicanery, the improved efficiency and purity of the three departments of government, the judicial, the executive and the legislative, all correspond to nobler motives and aspirations in society and among individuals, and thus tend to realize the hopes of the Fathers of the Republic.

AID FOR EXPERIMENT STATION.

The Advertiser strongly concurs with those who believe that it would be bad economy to cut off any part of the small appropriation which the Territory allots to the United States Experiment Station. The aid which the Federal Government is extending to agriculture in Hawaii is mainly paid for by itself and is of the utmost value to planter and small farmer alike. What little money the Territory contributes is spent in special experiments with crops which, if they are successful here, will add millions of dollars to the wealth of the islands and employ a great many people. Tobacco is one of these. If that crop can be perfected in Hawaii it will mean, in time, rivalry with sugar for export and the erection of great cigar factories in Honolulu and Hilo. Connecticut today, thanks to the aid of United States Experiment Stations, is producing tobacco worth \$2000 to the acre. The local station, in its work at Hamakua, is trying to put Hawaii in the way of doing as well. It has a crop partly matured; but if the small Territorial subsidy is withdrawn the expert who is looking after the tobacco will have to be withdrawn also and the value of the work already done and paid for will be lost.

It is painful to find Bishop Willis an instrument "under Providence," of taking from the natives of Tonga their political freedom. The Bishop used to have fits over the "American usurpation" in Hawaii and he invoked all the saints in the calendar to confound the Yankees and restore the throne and scepter. Then he went to Tonga, to help, as the published charge is, in making the islands British. Although there are hardly enough Englishmen there to toast King Edward on his birthday, there are enough, it appears, to induce old King George to "resign" and go on the British payroll. Upon this scene of political iniquity the erstwhile Bishop of Honolulu gazes with a benignant eye, convinced that when a native loses something to the right kind of an interloper, it all redounds to the glory of God.

Chile has the bubonic plague. One may set it down as an axiom that any country or town which gets the plague deserves to get it. The malady comes as a punishment for public disregard of cleanliness. Bubonic plague cannot exist in a clean place; it is a disease of filth and its appearance proves that its locality hasn't been washed.

Publication of Editor Sheldon's reminiscences of Old Honolulu, intended as a special feature of today's paper, will have to be deferred until a near date, owing to the pressure of other matter upon these columns.

If the mosquitoes are fewer after the violent tradewind has ceased, the fact will go to prove the common belief that a gale is the best reliance Hawaii has against the winged insect pest.

War news has become slack. The state of the roads in Korea is so bad that any transfer of troops seems to be impossible. A month hence will be fine fighting weather.

Tourist travel seems to have stopped for the season or have turned the other way. Lists are light on steamers from the coast.



The Nature Man,
At the Starnp Window,
Tourists Visit Statesmen,
Mrs. Botkin's Accuser,
A Nature Woman.

The "Nature Man" is a freak, of course, but his theory that people wear too much clothing for their physical good is correct. In the old days when Hawaiians were in a state of nature they were superb in their health and strength, but when clothes were thrust upon them and they were put into frame houses, their decay began. It has been the same way with all primitive peoples. Race suicide may be traced in some degree to a tightening corset and the other artificial clamps of civilized dress; and in the Eastern cities the devotion to woolen clothing, furs and tight, steam-heated houses is producing a type of the slender, nervous anaemic American who cannot hope to pass himself along the generations.

Those people on the mainland who are nearest to a state of nature are the longest-lived. I refer to the Indians of the Colorado desert. The climate, which is dry and rainless, is favorable to a half nude out-of-door life; the only material for houses being rushes and twigs, plentiful ventilation is at command; and animal food being scarce, a diet of vegetables, cereals, fruit and fish-made possible by the presence of the river—must be depended upon. These are ideal conditions of life from the point of view of the "Nature Man," and his conclusions about them and their effect on longevity, are borne out by the vital statistics of the tribe. I have seen three women among the Colorado desert Indians, aged respectively 110, 114 and 126 who had thick thatches of hair and were able to work every day. Their age was relatively attested by the date of the mission of the Mission priests whom they remember to have married them in their youth. In the same tribe were many active men and women in their nineties. Near the coast, where Indians lived more in the civilized way, their age-limit was much less. Clothes, houses and variegated food killed them young.

It is not likely that the sartorial ideas of the "Nature Man" will ever take deep root here; but if people will linger longer on the beach in their bathing costumes they can absorb some of the medicaments of air and sunshine without making guys of themselves. And simpler living is always possible.

The other day as I was standing near the postoffice stamp window I saw a Japanese counting stamps with every sign of deep anxiety. Pretty soon he went to the window and, when the young woman clerk had finished conversation with another employee, he explained that he had bought \$3 worth of stamps and had only got \$1.50 worth. I looked for trouble but there wasn't any. The clerk flushed deeply, recognized her mistake and gave the rest of the stamps without question. It occurred to me that a clerk in a stamp window needed a closer habit of mental concentration than this one had and less interest in the gossip of her friends; a thought which was a bit personal to my own experience, for I had been obliged, but a few minutes before, to break up a giggling class so as to get a fifty cent book of stamps for myself. Two days later I found that I had a twenty-five cent book instead, which gave a concrete look to the speculations which the other fellow's troubles had roused me to.

Well, I told the story to my sister, who spoke up and said: "Why I went to that window the other day and found the young woman sorting over some letters or papers and singing 'la, la, la, la,' like that. I said: 'Please give me ten two-cent stamps.' 'What's that?' she said pertly, 'la, la, la, la.' 'Ten two-cent stamps.' 'La, la, la, la!' and then she handed me the stamps and went on caroling blithely like a nature-bird instead of one of Uncle Sam's business agents."

Marveling much at this I asked a postoffice man what he thought about the Civil Service law which projects any one from anywhere who can parse a sentence from Gladstone and bound Turkistan, into a position in the local postoffice where the qualities needed are politeness, alertness and accuracy in the work rather than a High School certificate. His answer was so profane that I cannot put it in a Sunday paper. Incidentally he told me of a young woman, a Civil Service importation, who refused to turn the wheel of the timing clock as others do when they come in the morning and after meals and who capped the climax by saying that she would sell no stamps to Chinamen and natives. When called down for it she wrote indignantly to her official backer at Washington. Later she was rebuked from headquarters and told to obey the rules.

Civil service is often uncivil service. It is a mighty good thing for any employee to feel that he or she can be discharged off-hand and without appeal when the man at the head of the office says so. The civil service law too often gives a clerk a sense of security which makes him obnoxious to the public and insubordinate to his chief.

A party of tourists from the colonies strolled into the palace building on the opening day of the legislative session. One of them screwed up his courage sufficiently to look into the hall where the House of Representatives was holding its session, and then cautiously inquired of "Jimmie" Boyd who was near "Is that the police court?" "Jimmie" told him it was, and the whole party fled in and took seats. They aren't certain yet that a mistake had been made, for one of them was asking after they came out what it all meant.

John P. Dunning, whose wife and sister-in-law were killed by Mrs. Botkin's poisoned candy, is the newspaper man who scooped the special correspondents at Samoa with the story of the hurricane disaster. Dunning was there for the Associated Press and some of the San Francisco and New York papers were also represented by bright men. When the storm was over, the Mariposa came along on its way to Auckland. The correspondents had written vivid accounts of the way the American and German warships had been destroyed and the question was how to get the news to their papers. All the special men had to stay in Apia to watch the Germans so they put their letters in the hands of a naval officer who was going to Auckland to cable Admiral Kimberley's official report to Washington. Dunning made up his mind to go to Auckland himself. On the way down he chummed with the officer and, in the kindness of his heart, said he would be glad to relieve the naval man of all responsibility for the press telegrams. The officer was delighted. When the Mariposa reached Auckland it was dark so the naval man concluded to stay on board until morning providing that Mr. Dunning would go ashore and file the dispatches. To this Dunning cordially agreed. He was also delighted. The upshot of it all was that Dunning sent his own long message first and after a suitable wait, extending into the next day, he filed the other stories. The Hearst paper had hysterics about its correspondent and recalled him. Dunning was promoted on his return but the Botkin case lost him his job. Years afterward, by a gallant piece of press work in the Cuban war, he earned his way back into the good graces of the press association.

"Talking about your Nature man," Charlie Creighton said yesterday, "reminds me of a Nature woman who came here in 1886, when my father was Minister of Foreign Affairs. She brought nine of her children with her and expected to be given a grass house on the beach by the king and live on fruit."

"Mrs. Howland I think was the name. Her husband gave her a letter to my father, who did not know him at all except by name. He was a well-to-do man, having some connection with a bank. The woman was told by him that the king would give her a grass house on the beach, where she could get all the fruit she wanted. It appears she had consumption and her husband made her believe that a natural life in a grass house, with a fruit diet, would cure her. All she had to do was to go to the king and ask for accommodations."

"She put up at the Hawaiian Hotel, having some little money for expenses. My father explained to her as well as he could the absurdity of her request to see the king on such business. He could not convince her of her folly and my mother, who had met Mrs. Howland once casually in Dunedin, called on her and told her it was impossible to see the king without being formally presented to him. 'Don't you know he is king of these islands?' my mother asked her. She also told her the king was not giving away houses and land. All the fruit was growing in private orchards, and about the only way to get fruit in Honolulu was to steal it. It was about all that my mother could do, to keep the infatuated woman from going over to the palace and asking the king for her grass hut. She had been primed with the notion that because my father was one of the king's ministers he could carry out her husband's directions."

"My father told King Kalakaua about Mrs. Howland and the king had a good laugh over her strange errand. At last Governor Cleghorn, Henry Waterhouse, my father and a few others—the king himself was one—chipped in enough money to send the Nature woman and her nine children back to New Zealand by the next steamer."

"After a while my father got a letter from old man Howland. He was simply furious. He condemned him for everything that was mean, to perdition. He prayed for curses on my father's head and upon his children and their children to the remotest generation. You see when the woman got back to New Zealand she found her old man had taken up with another wife, and there was an awful time in the family. Howland had simply tried to get rid of his wife by sending her to Honolulu, and made her believe all that stuff about a grass house on the beach and fruit without limit."

COMMERCIAL NEWS

There is expectation that if the legislature passes the loan act amendment, the second million dollars to be placed by the Territory in July, will bring a considerably higher figure than what the first million brought. The bid on the million dollars bonds placed by Secretary Carter was just barely above par, while it has since been learned, that at private sale for the entire issue 102 could have been obtained. The law requires public advertisement for tenders, and the acceptance of the highest bid if above par.

The New York house which secured the bonds did it for clients, who were willing to give 102. Instead there was a combination of banking interests in New York, and the one bid represented the interest of all parties who wanted the bonds. If the next issue can be legally placed at private sale to one party, an offer at 102 will be made. If the amendment proposed by Governor Carter goes through any bid higher than the last one can be accepted without going to additional expense for advertising. The law will be a continuing one, so that every subsequent bid must be at a higher figure than the last sale.

SUGAR.

Sugar dropped slightly during the week, and the latest quotation cabled yesterday was 3.625 or \$72.50 per ton. Several large Hawaiian cargoes got the benefit of the higher figure.

The Pepeekeo deal has been closed in San Francisco and as soon as the stock can be transferred on the books of the company here, Brewer & Co. will take over the agency. A meeting of the stockholders has been called for Tuesday at which time a treasurer will be elected to succeed F. M. Swanzy. Mr. Swanzy is away and an officer is needed to sign the stock certificates. The election of officers was postponed from the annual meeting, and the new officers may be chosen at this time as well. Hawaiian Commercial stock which has been active in the San Francisco market has dropped from \$51 to \$50 per share. There were a number of sales in San Francisco at the latter figure. There has also been considerable activity lately in Honolulu Sugar, several hundred shares having changed hands in San Francisco, some of it at \$12 5-8 per share. A few months ago as low as \$9.50 was offered, though bringing out no stock. Recently there was an advance from \$11 7-8 to \$12 5-8, which was the closing figure Saturday. The demand for the stock comes from San Francisco, where the plantation is incorporated and where the control is held. The local stockholders have been letting go their stock on the rumor that the stock is soon to be assessed a dollar per month, for a period of three months. Ewa is selling up to par again and Waiialua is \$37 1-2 bid and \$40 asked. A hundred shares of Honoum changed hands at par during the week. The stock had been weak at 100, and some of it was offered for \$95. The stiffening in price is due to a report that Honoum is about to pay a dividend.

E. J. Benjamin, vice-president of Grinbaum & Co., agents for Hana plantation, is in on a visit to the islands, for the purpose of inspecting the property. Hana did not plant this season and considerable significance is attached to the visit of Mr. Benjamin who is a large stockholder. Developments are expected at an early date.

R. W. Shingle, president of the Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., returned yesterday from a business visit to Kohala. Mr. Shingle reports that the recent copious rains have brought out the grass all over the district, and there is plenty of feed for stock. The plantations last year took off an abnormal crop in the Kohala district, and this season, Mr. Shingle reports that the crop will be somewhat below the average yield. The planters in the district are anxiously awaiting developments in the Kohala ditch, which is expected to largely increase the acreage in the Kohala district.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There is talk of a new telephone company in the Kau district on Hawaii. A hundred shares of Kilauea sold on the coast recently at three dollars a share. The Rapid Transit Co., has begun the construction of the work on the Bere-tania street line beyond Keeaumoku street. Much satisfaction is expressed in business circles over the speedy work being accomplished by the legislature. The report of fire in Olua cane is untrue. F. B. Whiting has purchased the St. Sayres residence at the head of Makiki street.

AROUND THE WORLD WITH A KING

By W. N. Armstrong.

A REVIEW BY M. M. SCOTT.

"To golden hands the golden pearl I bring
The Ocean's tribute to the Island King."

—ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

"Kalakaua First, King of the Sandwich Islands," said to me, his Attorney General, early one morning in January, 1881: 'Now that my troubles are over, I mean to take a trip around the world, and you must go with me.'

"I took his remark as an idle fancy which would quickly be replaced by other similar ones. But as we rode into the city I said:

"If your Majesty makes a tour of the world, you will be the first sovereign of the earth who has ever travelled around it, and your subjects should erect a high monument of lava stones on the crown of Punch Bowl with this inscription upon it:

TO THE FIRST SOVEREIGN
WHO PUT A GIRDLE AROUND THE
EARTH.
A. D. 1881.

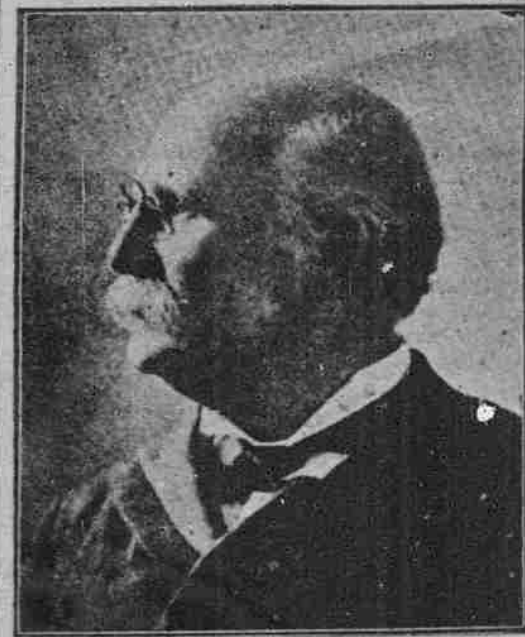
Thus Mr. Armstrong, in picturesque phrase, gives the inception of the notable trip of His Majesty, King Kalakaua, his Minister of State, the writer and Col. C. H. Judd, his Chamberlain, around the world.

The subject is a notable theme, and well told. The party travelled around the world, was received by crowned heads, the aristocracy and men of light and leading wherever they went. The book abounds in wit, wisdom, and badinage—the very pith and marrow of Mr. Armstrong's mind to those who know him intimately. It also shows evidences of the interest and curiosity everywhere excited by the King. Among the sovereigns of the world, the aristocracy and men of high places, Kalakaua was notable. He excited admiration among statesmen and in the highest society by his colossal form, his dignified manners and bearing and by his well-modulated and flexible speech in English, at least in conversation. One notable crowned head declared that he had a most excellent voice and graceful speech.

In the itinerary, naturally, the first stopping place was California. We are here anticipating a little. One of the confidences reposed in the author of the book by His Majesty, the King, was that he, the King, wished to travel and to note different peoples, their political institutions, laws, social manners and customs that he might bring back with him principles that would guide his actions in benefiting his race and people.

"The Protestant Missionaries," says the author, "had brought to them, the Hawaiians, the blessings of civilization, but the seafaring countrymen of the missionaries had also brought to them their curses, and it was an act of kindly philanthropy for their sovereign to seek in foreign lands some method of relief, if there was any, from their unfortunate sufferings between the upper and nether millstones of Christian civilization."

This observation of the Pandora's box of civilization brings to mind Mark Twain's humorous description of the forerunners of enlightenment. "It is not the school, not the churches, not even the army," said Mark Twain,



HON. W. N. ARMSTRONG.

"that are the forerunners of high civilization. It is the grog-shop and the gin-mill," said he, "all over the Western Territories that precede every other one of the higher agencies of civilization."

The situation of the Sandwich Islands as a haven for the most abandoned class of sailors and others of like character in their adventures made it inevitable that Twain's humorous remark would be a consequence here.

"This memoir will not be understood," says Mr. Armstrong, "without a preliminary description of the King and the personal relations which existed between him and his suite. Although a Polynesian, he was capable of appearing as a well-bred man in any society or in any court. He was above the medium height and of large proportions, and had received an education in the English language in a school especially organized to instruct the young chiefs of Hawaii. The King had a retentive memory. He had read many books in the English language on religion, science and politics, but he had not digested his reading and his learning was therefore somewhat dangerous, although its extent surprised visitors to his kingdom, as well as many persons whom we met during his long tour."

It might be observed that, to a man of the author's age and experience, intellectual digestion on such grave subjects as religion, science, and politics is somewhat weak in a vast majority of people of a race before civilized several centuries before the Christian era. To the grave and judicious, it ought not to be expected even of the best specimens of a race that has emerged from barbarism during the last three quarters of a century.

In California the party visited the legislative assembly at Sacramento, and heard some "thrilling eloquence of several California orators." In San Francisco the King and party, with other notable people, were given a dinner by the consul-general of the Emperor of China. The writer describes with minute detail the various and mysterious edibles of the Chinese linary art, not necessary to be given here. The consul, a spokesman of all Chinamen, thanked the King for the just treatment his countrymen had re-